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EVENING BULLETIN.

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THEO STREET, BETWEEN SEFFEBSON AND UREEN.

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CLUB FRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklines for \$55; Weekly—I copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies I year \$5, 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—II copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance, when the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as bas been our custom.

ever congregated on a steamboat. Mr. Smith and Mr. Forsee, who were with Capt. Sturgeon on the Eclipse, we the clerks. They are both favorites with travelers.

The magnificent steamer Robert J. Ward arrived vesterday from Paducah, and will leave for New Orleans on Thursday. The Ward and her gallant captain, Capt. Silas F. Miller, have few equals and no superiors.

The splendid new steamer Jas. Johnston, Captain Jessee Johnston, leaves for New Orleans this eve-

Capt. Gormley's elegant new steamer A. B. Chambers, built at Cincinnati for the Missouri river trade, is also advertised to leave this evening.

The Deumark leaves for St. Louis to-day; the Hickman, Ranger, Dunleith, and La Crosse leave

The excellent packet Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, leaves for Evansville at 3 o'clock. We are indebted to Mr. Reeder, the elerk, for a copy of the manifest.

The Kentucky packet Dove arrived last evening, and we were politely furnished by Mr. Pendleton with a list of her freight. She returns to the Kentucky river this evening. Mr. P. reports that stream falling.

The steamer Baltic was launched yesterday in splendid style.

One of the chimneys of the steamer Alice Vivian fell down while being raised, and broke some forty feet of the boiler deck.

The notorious negro Aleck Hatfield, and a negro belonging to Mr. Hammond, were arrested yesterday for stealing two coats from the residence of Mr. Henry J. Lyons-one of them belonging to Mr. Lyons, and the other to Mr. Simmons. The coats were taken from the parlor of Mr. L. on Sunday evening, while he was at supper. Hatfield and the other finding Dr. Montgomery's horse and buggy Mr. Lyons' residence, drove it off, took a Hatfield has only been a few days out of the work-

The Pittslung papers of Saturday give a list of tow-tonts that left that port on the preceding day with coal barges. Among them the James Guthrie left for this port with 7 barges containing 60,000

trains on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, met with a serious accident at Bloomington on Saturday He was standing on the engine, when his foot slip ped, and was caught between the locomotive and tender as they came together. So severely was it injured that it became necessary to amputate it.

A man was hurt on the Nashville railroad yester day, but not seriously injured.

We intended to publish the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full. It is a very

ame extent.

For the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1856, the dome For the next year enames sont of time, rest, the domestic and foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$325,-564,918, and our imports for the same time to \$314,638,342, making the exports \$12,235,066 in excess of the imports.

Mr. Guthrie renews his recommendation contained in former reports, that the free lists should be extended to certain articles of raw material used in our manufactures—such as wool, silk, hides, &c., and upon the general subject remarks.

Under a conviction that we were collecting, under the

such as wool, silk, hides, &c., and upon the general subject remarks;
Under a conviction that we were collecting, under the existing tariff, more revenue than a present economical administration of the government, and a wise and prudent outlay for the future, made necessary or called for, and also under the conviction that an overflowing treasury would include wasteful and extravagant expenditures, a modification of the tariff of 1846, and a reduction of the revenue from customs, was suggested in my first report on the finances, and renewed in both my subsequent reports, and is now again repeated, with, if possible, a firmer conviction of its necessity and propriety, and for the same reasons, and others that could be named.

The suggested reduction of the revenue, was, by an enlargement of the free list, so as to admit some articles of consumption and the raw materials used by our manufacturers, to free entry, and lessening the duty on other imports. It was thought that the duties from customs centle well be reduced to some forty-eight or fifty millions ofdollars, and leave an ample sum for all the wants and regalirements of the government, including the redecuption of the public debt, as it should become due. It seemed to me that good policy required the raw material need in our manufactures to be exempt from duty, and our manufactures on the raw material is calculated to increase the cost of the production by the profits of the importer's profit thereon, and of the merchant through whom it passes to the consumer, interfering with the manufacturer of other nations, who obtains the raw material free of duty.

A single example illustrates the case: Great Britain admits wool, a raw material, free of duty

terconrae with them we yield the trade to the European nations.

The value of our manufactures for the year 1855 is estimated at \$1.391.831.233, of which \$70.847.712 is in cotton fabrica. The value of manufactures of tren and steel for the same year is put at \$73.405.538, and the imports of manufactured and unmanufactured iron and steel for the same year is \$23.494.274, making the consumption of iron and steel at \$23.943.274, making the consumption of iron and steel for 1855, which is based on the cenues of 1840 and 1850, is some ten er fifteen millions less than the actual production. The production of iron and steel is constantly necessing, and it is believed that we may expect a full supply of these articles by the year 1870, from the home preduction. We recommendation is made by the Barratary for a change in the duties of these articles, but on the confrary, a clution in expressed against impolitic legication relative they so ...

If its fitting year, they should be increased demands on the postgrands, the revenue from customs may be expected to increased, so as to meet them, without the imposition of

Mr. E. C. Brooks, conductor on one of the additional duties; but if not, the propriety of taxation will then be for the consideration of the constituted authorities.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, AND PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION OF WOOL. The statistics upon the production and importation of wool, and manufactures of wool, have been prepared with care, in order to place the questions, connected with the production and importation of wool and manufactures of wool involved in the proposition, to admit wool as a raw material free of duty, fully and tairly before Congress. It will be seen that in 1840, according to the census of that year, we manufactured woolen goods, to the value of \$20,981,890, and that In addition, we imported manufactures of wool, to the value of \$20,827.85; making our consumption of the manufacturery of wool \$29,349,784, and the consumption of the manufacture of 1840 does not give the number of factories devoted to, nor the capital employed in, the manufacture of of wool.

Aman was here on the Nambelle enimonal years of the property of the company of the property of the company of the property of the company of

THE CONVAGE AND CHEARACT.

It will be seen that the total gold and silver coinage of the United States mint from 1793, when the mint was established, to 30th September, 1895, bas been \$549,341,314 and that the entire import from 1820, when the account was first kept, has been \$233,505,743, and the export \$436,587,354—there being no account of the imports and exports.

first kept, has beeu \$226,505,743, and the export \$486,587,554—there being no account of the imports and exports prior to 1820.

It is not deemed possible for an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial nation to prevent the export of gold and silver, because in commercial transactions gold and silver, besides being a measure of value, constitute articles of commerce, and must obey the laws of demand and supply. The export may be restrained, by having gold, and silver on the subject of the subject of commerce and must obey the laws of demand and supply. The export may be restrained, by having gold, and silver on the subject of convertible into gold and silver on demand, and a foreign commerce that calls for larger exports of other articles than the want of our citizens make it necessary to import; but whilst gold and silver continue products of our mines, and remain articles of commerce, internal and external, requiring equivalent exchanges, the export and import of gold and silver will continue, and should be uo canse of alarm. The desideratum of a sufficient uniform currency, of a fixed value, in all the States and Territories, is all that is required, so far as currency is concerned, to secure a sound and healthy foreign and internal trade. A currency partly composed of bank notes has a liability, and to some extent a tendency, to excess, against which convertibility into gold and silver, on demand, is no security; our is the confining discounts to notes and bills, representing real transactions, a security and never will be whilst there is such a thing as over-trading and over-production; and for the same reasons a pure metallic currency would not, constitute a perfect security against a duninished or redundant supply. Coln vanishes under the influence of wars or apprehended wars, internal revolutions and strife, political alarms and apprehended political changes, a dericency in the grain crops, requiring large importations from other countries, the exhected of the countries of foreign trade.

AMERICAN S

vorable course of foreign trade.

AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
In answer to the call for the amount of United States and State stocks, &c., held in foreign countries, the general summary from my report of the 2d of March, 1854, npon that subject, made in compliance with a resolution of the senate, under date of the 4th of April, 1853, is given, of the amount of such debts, and the part beld abroad, corrected, as to the United States stocks, by information in the Treasury Department, and as to railroad stocks by the actual returns of railroads, as given in statement No. 23 of this report. There was not time to resort sgain to the original sources for the necessary information, to make a more authentic statement. The condition of the European money market, during the recent war between Great Britain, France, and Russia, and since, has not been such as to afford a market for additional American stocks, whilst many of them have been returned to America and cashed. There can have been returned to America and cashed. There can have been returned to America and cashed. He summary is taken. It will be seen that the United States stocks, the State stocks, the stocks and bonds of 113 cities and towns, 347 counties, 985 banks, 75 insurance companies, 360 railroads, 16 canals, and 15 miscellaneous companies, are all set down at \$1,407,518,994 and the amount held by foreigners at \$202,922,937.

The establishment of a pure metallic currency would require the withdrawal of the corporate authority, given by State charters, to 1,398 banks to issue and circulate bank notes as money, and the consequent withdrawal of \$185,-000,000 now circulated by them. Congress has no power to set upon the charters ganted by the States would certainly not agree to make a surrender of the power to Congress; therefore, a pure metallic currency may be set down as impracticable under our constitution and our laws, to say AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

not agree to make a surrender of the power to Congress; therefore, a pure metallic currency may be set down as impracticable under our constitution and our laws, to say nothing of the sentiment of our people.

Mr. Guthrie discusses at some length the question of currency, and recommends an amendment of the Constitution giving Congress the authority to prohibit the use of bank billis of the denomination of \$5\$ and under. The benking business of the country is reviewed at length, and the connection of the independent treasury with the currency and trade of the country.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE RECIPEOCITY THEATY.

The effect of reciprocal free trade is shown by statement No. 29, of our commerce with the British North American provinces, before and since the reciprocity treaty, which went into effect in 18-4. In 1853, the exports of American produce to those provinces amounted to \$7,404.087, and our imports from them to \$7,550,718; which is mission to the exports of American produce to said provinces amounted to \$22,714,697, and our imports from them to \$23,714.097.

\$21,310,421.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The Louisville and Portland canal, now the sole property of the United States, has been under the direction of the Treasury Department, the past two years. The tolls, by direction of the department, were reduced one-half, and the receipts, for the past two years, have been expended in the repair of the locks and enlargement of the caual, improvement of the bridges, &c. The report of the operations will be laid before Congress as soon as received.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the late session of the Kentucky Conference, in the town of Winchester, Ky., resolutions were passed appointing a committee on the subject of establishing a male college, to be under the control of the Conference, and to be located at some eligible place within its bounds. The committee referred to met in the city of Lexington, on the 19th inst., and we have been directed by them to lay before you, and request you to publish, the proceedings of the Conference and of the committee on the subject, which we herewith torward you.

proceedings of the Conference and of the committee on the subject, which we herewith torward you. We were also directed by the committee to request our ministers throughout the Conference to read these proceedings to all their congregations. It is specifically stipulated by the committee that the entire amount of bonus raised at any place which may be selected as the location of the college shall be expended in buildings, &c., at such place.

T. N. RALSTON,
J. S. BAYLESS,
H. K. LINDSEY,
D. STEVENSON.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed, consisting of ten members of this body and ten local preachers or lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, resident at different points in the territory embraced within our Conference boundaries, whose duty it shall be to meet on the third Wednesday of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the city of Lexington, Ky., to consider our educational necessities and to appoint an areat or initiate such other measures as may seem an agent or initiate such other measures as may seem wisest, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated towards creeting or purchasing college buildings and endowing professorships in connection with the same, to be under the control of this Conference; provided, however, that they shall not involve the Conference in pecuniary liability in any measures. provided, however, that they shall not involve the Conference in pecuniary liability in any measures which they may project, and that they shall report their proceedings to it at its next session, to be held in Lexington, september 16, 1857.

2. Resolved, That a sub-committee of three be appointed to notify the members of the committee of twenty of their appointment, and to fill vacancies in said committee if any shall occur in any way.

G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort. G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort.
David Thornton, of Versailles.
Moreau Brown, of Nicholasville.
Alexander Lindsay, of Mt. Sterling.
Dr. Moses Adamson, of Maysville.
William Winslow, of Carrollton.
Fielding Neal, of Shelbvville.
Will. R. Duncan, of Winchester.
Prof. James B. Dodd, of Lexington.
Henry K. Lindsey, of Covington.
Rev. T. N. Ralston, Rev. D. Stevenson, Rev.
J. H. Liun, Rev. Win. C. Dandy, Rev. J. C.
Harrison, Rev. R. Hiner, Rev. J. S. Bayless, Rev.
B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, and Rev. Win.
M. Grubbs, of the Conference.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THREE. Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. T. N. Ralston, and Prof.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.

The "committee of twenty," appointed by the Kentucky Conference at its session at Winchester, to consider the educational necessities of the Methodist Church within the bounds of said Conference, and to adopt such measures as might seems best for raising funds for college purposes, met in the Methodist church in the city of Lexington, Ky., at 11½ o'clock A. M., November 19, 1856.

On motion, Hon. David Thornton was elected chairman of the Committee and Rev. D. Stevenson

chairman of the Committee and Rev. D. Stevenson The list of the members of the Committee was

called and the following persons answered to their names, to-wit: David Thornton, Morean Brown, Wm. R. Duncan, Prof. James B. Dodd, Wm. A. Gunn (of Lexington, in place of Dr. Moses Adamson, ab-sent), Rev. T. N. Ralston, Rev. Daniel Stevenson, or Lexington, in place of Dr. Moses Adamson, absent), Rev. T. N. Ralston, Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Brnce, Rev. J. C. Harrison, and Rev. H. J. Perry, of the Conference, in place of Rev. Wm. M. Grubbs, absent.

Rev. J. G. Bruce offered the following resolution: Resolved, That we, deeply impressed with the importance of education to the Commonwealth, and deploring the position of our church in relation thereto, do determine to establish a male college at such point as shall seem most eligible.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Committee adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee met at the appointed hour, and at the request of the chairman, the session was opened with prayer by Rev. B. T. Crouch.

The proceedings of the forenoon session were read

and approved.

The roll was called, and the following members in addition to those present at the forencon session, answered to their names, to-wit: Wm. B. Winslow, Esq., Rev. J. S. Bayless, and Rev. G. S. Savage M. D., of Millersburg, in place of Alex. Lindsay

The resolution offered by Rev. J. G. Bruce, pending the consideration of which the Committee had

adjourned, was adopted.
Rev. P. N. Ralston offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on behalf of the

Kentucky conference, propose to the citizens of Kentucky within the bounds of the conference, that we will locate a college at some eligible point at which the citizens of the vicinity will secure to the Confer-ence twenty thousand dollars or more as a bonus, and that the largest amount so secured, other advantages being equal, would be entitled to great weight in fixing the location.

On motion, the committee adjourned with prayer by Rev J. S. Bayless, to meet at 6% o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The committee met at the appointed hour, and, after prayer by Rev. T. N. Ralston, proceeded to The proceedings of the afternoon session were

ead and approved.

On motion it was resolved that when this commit tee adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet at this place, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the third Wednesday in July,

The following persons were appointed a committee

The following persons were appointed a committee to digest and present at the next meeting of this committee a plan for raising funds for the proposed College, to-wit: Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Professor James B. Dodd, and Rev. J. G. Bruce.

On motion, Rev. T. N. Raiston, Rev. J. S. Bayless, H. K. Lindsey, Esq., and Rev. D. Stevenson were appointed a committee to secure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the proceedings of the Conference on the subject, in the Nashville Christian Advocate, the Observer and Reporter, and the Kentucky Statesman of this city, and in as many other papers of this State as may be disposed to favor us by publishing them.

The same committee were directed to prepare an address to the members and friends of the Methodist Church within the bounds of our Conference, and te-

report the same to this committee at its next meeting

report the same to this committee at its next meeting in July, 1857.

The chairman ot this committee of twenty, the Hon. David Thornton, of Vervailles, was, on motion, authorized to conduct any correspondence, in the name of the committee, with any individuals or communities interested in our proceedings.

The minutes were then read and approved, and the committee adjourned with prayer, by Rev. D. Stevenson, to meet at the same place at 9 o clock, A. M., on the third Wednesday in July, 1857.

D. THORNTON, Chairman.

D. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DEATH OL LINDO, THE ALLEGED DEFAULTER.—
In the Gazette, of Friday, we announced the arrest of Lindo, charged with certain defalcations at New Orleans, and of the irregular and illegal manner in which the arrest had been conducted. We have since learned that Lindo, in company with his captors, Anderson and Bunker, took passage on board the steamer Lecompte, for New Orleans. A short time after they left this port, Lindo became suddenly ill, and his illness being of a very serious character, a physician was called on board at Aurora, who, upon examination, discovered the patient to be under the effect of some opiate. His room was searched and an effect of some opiate. His room was searched and an empty viul was found labelled "laudanum." The officers who had him in charge state that they inquirofficers who had him in charge state that they inquired of the physician whether or not there was any danger of Lindo dying from the effects of what he had taken, and that the physician replied there was not; that in his opinion Lindo was only shamming illness. On receiving this opinion the officers determined to proceed with their prisoner. Soon after the boat left Aurora, officer Bunker, who was in the state-room, watching Lindo, observed him to suddenly stop snoring and to breathe irregularly and at long intervals. Becoming alarmed for the prisoner's safety, he immediately went in quest of the Captain, safety, he immediately went in quest of the Captain, and on returning found that the prisoner had ceased to live. On the arrival of the boat at Vevay, a metalic coffin was procured, and the corpse deposited in youth

we learn that Mayor Farran, on hearing of the manner in which the arrest had been made, immediately issued a warrant for the apprehension of Anderson. This worthy arrived here on Saturday and was immediately taken into custody by officer Hazen and and lodged in the Hammond street Station House. Shortly after his incarceration, he sent for Judge Pruden, who admitted him to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance to-day to answer to the charge. The Mayor cited officers Bunker and Cassiday to appear before him to-day, for the purpose of having their conduct in this affair investigated. Property, which belonged to Lindo, amounting to about \$1,000 in value has been deposited at the office of the Mayor subject to the order of the friends of the deceased.—Cin. Gaz.

JEFFERSON HOSE COMPANY.

At a regular neeting of the Jefferson Hose Company No. 7, held at the Washington Engine House, Dec. 4th, 1856, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

G. W. Wilson, President. M. Y. Robert, Vice President. James F. Boicourt, Secretary.
T. E. Dennis, Treasurer.
John Wilson, Chief Hose Director.
John Marshall, Assistant Hose Director.
JAS. F. BOICOURT, See'y.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CAUTION.—A man armed with letters from clergymen in Cineinnati is begging in this city. He is evidently intemperate, and has accomplices.

FRANKFORT, December 8. CAUSES DECIDED Roothe vs Raymond, Jefferson; affirmed.
Taylor, et al vs Williams, Fayette; affirmed.
Beatty vs Hall, Fayette; affirmed.
Beatty vs Hutchison, Harrison; reversed.
McClintock vs Cantrell; Harrison; reversed.
Bryan vs Bohannou, Henry; reversed.
Cumuins vs Cummins, Harrison; reversed.

ORDERS. Townsend vs Smith, Estill;
McCord vs Moore, Estill;
Paynter vs Hamilton, Estill;
Cockerill vs Hurst, Breathltt;
Cotton vs Noble, Breathltt; were argued.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS Superior, Summons, Cincinnati. Nettie Miller, Nashville. Yuba, Cincinnati. Argyle, Cincinnati. Clifton, St. Louis. Clifton, St. Louis.
Clara, St. Louis.
Arkansas Traveler, Cairo.
R. J. Ward, Paducab,
Diamond, Evansville.
Ben Bolt, St. Louis.
J. W. Hailman, St. Lonis.
J. R. Bell, New Orleans.
Dove, Kentucky River.

DEPARTURES. Superior, Summons, Cincinuati,
Jas. Montgomery, Montgomery, New Orleans.
Yuba, St. Louis.
Argyle, New Orleans.
Clinton, Pittsburg.
J. W. Hailman, Pittsburg.
J. W. Hailman, Pittsburg.
J. K. Bell, Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS.

Per Sir Wm, Wallace from Pittsburg: 29 cs. Anderson; 55 pgs. Borie; 237 bxs glass, Breden; 295 pgs. Borie; 237 bxs glass, Breden; 295 pgs. Bori & Co; 75 oags flour, 5 keys butter, Bouduraut; 230 bbls sugar, 250 bags qlour, Buchanan & Co; 39 bags cofice, Benedict; 108 boxes glass, Card & White; 151 pgs. Garvin, Bell, & Co; 133 bugs avarn, 229 kegs nails, H; 19 bags coffee, Jefferson; 229 bags flour, Moorbead; 100 bxs glass, Wilder & Co; large lot sdrs,

drs, owiers.

Per Superior from Cincinnati: 22 bbls whisky, Cochran i Co; 59 bbls grease, Smith, Russell, & Co; 13 do wine, Weler; 35 bbls whisky, McHvaiu; 47 do sugar, Fouda & Morris; 5 hf cheste tea, Gardner & Co; 44 bbls wbisky, Wallacef& o; 23 do do, Root; 864 bbls pork, Atkinsou; 15 do grease,

Per Moses McLellan from Cincinnati: 7 bbls oil, Ryan; hel bus cheese, Buchanan & Co; 4 sheets copper, Cornwall & Bro; 40 bags coffee, Thuslin & Ely; 50 bxs starch, 1306 bdls paper, Dupont; 20 bbls whisky, Collings; lot sdrs,

owners.

Per Diamond from Evansville: 641 sacks corn, Duckwall & Co; 115 do do, Cochrau & Son; 1 hhd tobacco, Chene-yeith; lot bldes, sdrs, Wilson & Llayden; 45 sks seed, Munn & Bucbanan; 23 sks flax-seed, Waters; sdrs, Nock, Wicks, & Co; 3 bags cotton yarn, 11 hf bbls molasses, Brent, Warder, & Co; 35 bbls flour, Ferguson & Son; lot sdrs, various con-

signees.

Per Dove from Kentucky River: 85 bags rye, Smith & S;
98 brs preserves, 46 do garden seeds, 34 dz brooms, Byram;
656 brs preserves, 40 do garden seeds, 293 dz brooms, Scott;
200 do do, 5 bead cattle, Jackson; 111 hf pes bgn, Bartley, J,
& Co; 4 pgs, Curd & Co; 2 wagons, Scally & Dudley; lot
sdra, Dupont & Co; 100 bf cls rope, Brady & Davis; 140 ps
gn, 10 bales jeans and linsey, Moorhead; 3451 bags wheat
discharged at Madison.

THOSE ELEGANT DRESS HATS OF HAYES, of that many are land CRAIG, & CO., are now being made so very light and soft that many are laying aisde their Soft Fur Hats for them. Stop in and see them. n25 b&j

STONE MARTIN AND FITCH MANTILLAS—A new supply just received per express at n25 b&j

Juvenile Books of Every Variety at. A. DAVIDSON'S.

JESUS UPON EARTH, or the Story of His Birth, Life, Death, and Resurrection. Designed for children. Hims-

Death, and Resurrection. Designed for children. Filmstrated. 55 cents.

The Story of Columbus, simplified for the young folks, by Sarah H. Bradford. Liustrated. 65 cents.

Never Mind the Face by the Cousin's Visit, by Hetty Holyoke. Illustrated, 65 tents.

The Home Story Book, with beautiful illustrations. \$1.

The Young American's Picture Gallery. \$1.25.

Catharine de Bors. or Social and Domestic Scenes in the Home of Luther. 40 cents.

Life of Frince Talleyrand. \$1.75.

Three Fold Test of Modern Spiritualism, by Win. R. Gordon, D. D. \$1.25.

The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor. \$1.

Beautifully illustrated books of all varieties.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1856.

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SWINDLING. - Accounts from Washington confirm the rumor that several Southern and Western railroad companies have combined together and will soon attempt to get through Congress a bill, the result of which will give some one hundred and sixty millions of acres of public lands to said companies. This is independent of the railroad scheme. At this rate the public domain will soon be entirely absorbed by speculators, and the new settler be compelled to pay prices for land three and four times that established by the government. Sixteen millions of acres were given away to railroad speculators last session.

STEAM VS. WATER POWER .- Some years since, one of our correspondents, whose articles on Western and Southern manufactures attracted general attention, gave our readers most of the facts bearing on this subject, and showed, very conclusively, that steam power from coals not over ten cents per bushel was, practically, cheaper than water power. Many persons, however, supposed that the writer was biassed by his interest in coal-mines. His opinions seem to be fully sustained by the following article which we copy from the Scientific American:

Various correspondents have made inquiries respecting the relative value of steam and water pow-er, and one asks: "Whether an inexhaustible water power or only water sufficient for steam purposes, with an unlimited supply of cheap fuel, are most advantageous to the development of a manufacturing town. It is not possible to give a satisfactory answer to a general inquiry respecting the comparative advantages of steam and water power, but we have to be interesting in answering the correspondent (in no hesitation in answering the correspondent (in lowa) from whose letter we have quoted the above extract. An abundance of cheap fuel and steam power, in our opinion, possesses the greatest advantages for manufacturing purposes. Few manufacturing operations can be carried on without fuel, even where there is plenty of water power; therefore, where fuel is scarce and dear, manufacturing cannot be carried on but under a heavy expense.

In giving this opinion, we do not forget that most of our manufacturing towns and villages are indebted for their rise to water power. They are builton rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for driving machinery; but, when they were first established, timber for fuel and buildings were plentiful and cheap in the neighborhoods. It has now become a serious question with manufacturers using water power that their supply of water is becoming more unstable every year, as the forests are cleared off, and, in many places where water power was exclusively used a tew years ago, auxiliary steam power is required during certain portious of the year, on account of a deficient supply of water. Forests and swamps are perennial feeders of creeks and rivers. As these disappear, and the soil is spread out to the direct rays of the sun, rapid evaporation takes place after falls of rain, and thus it has occurred that many streams once flowing with pow-

occurred that many streams once flowing with power for the miller are now only water-worn channels. er for the fillier are now only water-worn channels. The ruins of grist and saw-nills are now to be seen on the banks of dry creeks, where forty years ago the merry clatter of the hopper and hum of the saw mingled from morn till night with the song of the rushing waters. But, although this is true respecting a number of places, manufactures have not determined in our country, thanks to the rower of trees. With a plentiful supply of fuel, steam forms a constant, trusty power for driving machinery, and a steam factory can be created independent of rare natural localities, like water falls. It has thus great advantages over water power. It requires 180,000 cubic feet of water per hour on a thirteen feet fall to produce the same effect in machinery that can be obtained with fifty cubic feet of water and 300 lbs of coal by a steam engine.

While the power of water for manufacturing proses is growing weaker and weaker in our country.

while the power of water for manufacturing purposes is growing weaker and weaker in our country that of steam is growing stronger and stronger. We have read a statement that in the year 1800 there were only three steam engines in all the United States. Who can count them now? They number tens of thousands. Steam factories can be conducted in or uear cities and commercial marts and thus ed in or near cities and commercial marts, and thus effect a great saving in transporting raw materials and goods. There are various manufactories, however, which need considerable water to carry on, such as calico printing, bleaching, carpet weaving, woolen-cloth making, &c. The scouring, washing, and drying require much water, but then with steam such factories can be heated, the goods boiled and dried, and, taking the expense of keeping dams and water wheels in repair, we are of opinion that steam power, when fuel is so cheap, is to be preferred in nearly every case to water power.

At any rate, there can be no doubt that steam factories must increase in or near our coal regions and

tories must increase in or uear our coal regions, and ultimately these will become the great seats of American manufactories, just as the coal regions in England have become the centres of manufactures in that country. And as we have the largest coal fields in the world, and these scarcely touched by the tool of the miner, it makes us hold our breath to contemplate the vast manufacturing power—the hundreds of Sheffields, Birminghams, Manchesters, Leeds, and Glasgows—that will yet arise in our country and make it (on account of its cheap fuel) the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe.

There is no higher authority on this subject than the Scientific American, and the facts and views it expresses above should be impressed on the minds of our citizens who have any doubts of our capacity to become an important manufacturing city, when we have an inexhaustible supply of power within three hours' distance and which can be easily reached by an expenditure perfectly insignificant when compared with the results.

The following article from the Evansville Journal is to the point in question:

COAL IS KING .- Labor and commerce now yield to its coutrol, and the comforts and siniles of the do-mestic fireside come and depart with its presence or absence. Steam moves the world, and coal gives absence. Steam inoves the world, and coal gives steam its strength. The forces of the commercial and mechanical world are in its coal beds, and they will remain the seats of its power till the lightning is harnessed to the car of commerce and the engine

After the experience of this year, no place can confidently be adopted as a seat of manufactures and mechanical labor that has not a certain and uninterrupted connection with a coal mine, and those places only that have such a resource can for the future expect to become great manufacturing convents. only that have such a resource can for the future expect to become great manufacturing emporiums. Louisville, Cincinnati, and other towns, now deprived of fuel by the peculiarities of this seasof, will suffer, not only by the suspension of labor and the interruption of business for the time, but the injury will be permanent and will have an important influence on their future growth. If they cannot find some access to a constant supply of cheap fuel, those who are seeking locations for workshops and factories will pass by them, whatever other advantages they possess, to those places that have this source of all industrial power.

To get an idea how rapidly coal has increased in importance, and of its future influence, from its past advancement to power, we should recall the fact, that, in 1819, only thirty-seven years ago, the first cargo of coal, of only forty tons, passed down the Lehigh Valley, drawn by one horse, and navigated by the owner and a boy. With much difficulty a purchaser was found, and the owner "cordelled" his boat up the river to the mouth of the canal, and re-

by the owner and a boy. With finite unitedity is purchaser was found, and the owner "cordelled" his boat up the river to the mouth of the canal, and returned home discouraged with the enterprise. This was the beginning of the Lehigh coal business, then the first, but now only one of the avenues of the immense trade in Pennsylvania. A capacious canal and a double-track railroad are now insufficient, through this valley, to transport the quantities of coal that are pressed upon them. There are now ten or twelve outlets of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, each one of which is delivering at tide-water from 25,000 to 125,000 bushels per day, or from 7,500,000 to 37,500,000 each, annually; which, when multipled by the number of avenues occupied in the transportation, give quantities difficult to grasp. This is the result of less than forty years'

progress, and the ratio of increase still continues the same; and more than half, probably two-thirds, of this enormous quantity of fuel is used for motive

"OFFICIAL" INFORMATION ABOUT KANSAS. -Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commanding the military department of the West, writes to the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., that order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their sway in Kansas. The border ruffians having been quieted, the troops in the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of infantry, who are to remain and guard the State prisoners, are henceforth to devote themselves to making preparations for a campaign against the Cheyennes Indians in the spring. The winter in Kansas has commenced with severity much earlier than usual.

The New York Times company have made a handsome speculation out of the Brick Church property on Nassau street. They bought it about a year ince for two hundred thousand dollars, and the government has now decided to purchase it of them for a postoffice site for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

OCEAN TELEGUAPH,-The contracts for making and laving down the telegraphic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland have been concluded. It is believed that the line will be in operation by the 4th of July next.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The authorized strength of the Army is 17,894; the actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of eulistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offering to culist, but who were rejected for minority or unitness, was 5,594. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges, and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with the Cheycanes. The Secretary suggests the propriety of re-moving the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservations on the United States lands north of the Red River, which would greatly reduce the ex-penditures for keeping them in subjection by render-ing the maintenance of so many military posts unne-

It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and would be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people if occasion required.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians, General Harney commanding the military posts.

military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western trontiers, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged. The expenses at present are enormous, without any corresponding benefit to the countries.

try or frontier.

Instead of dispersing the troops to form small garrisons at numerous posts, where we only exhibit our weakness to the savage foe, the Secretary suggests weakness to the savage toe, the Secretary suggests that within the fertile regions a few points accessible by steamboats or railways should be selected, at which large garrisons should be maintained, and from which strong detachments should annually be sent out into the Indian country during the season when grass will suffice for the support of draft and burder.

burden.

If sufficient garrisons were kept at all the posts now established for the purpose of making expeditions at any time among the neighboring tribes, it is not believed they would be equally effective with marching detachments of the same numerical strength. Their position would be known, their preparations for taking the field observed. The instruction and discipline in quarters would be inferior to that of large garrisons, and the capacity of troops suddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced marches of pursuit would be less than that of men inured by long marches and frequent bivonacs to bear fatigue and protect themselves against exposure in-

fatigue and protect themselves against exposure incident to service in the field.

Under the new policy suggested, the troops would be confortably quartered in the midst of civilization. Their summer campaign would be the field-practice of their profession, the temporary dangers and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's

and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life, with a prospect of return to the comforts, association, and means of instruction of a large garrison at a well-established post at a given time. It is believed that such an arrangement would make the service attractive to persons of military spirit, and that the efficiency of the troops would be increased proportionately as the expense of supporting them would be diminished.

The occupation of Algeria by the French is cited as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an instance of the practical working of a system similar to this proposed. A critical examination of this proposed radical change in our army distributions is invited, and legislation to carry it into effect is suggested.

The sea-coast fortifications are progressing, but there is much yet to be done before many of the most important will be efficient. The fortifications for harbor defences are held to be most efficient, and re-ference is made to the failure of formidable naval arharbor defences are here we be ference is made to the failure of formidable navar armaments against fortified places in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as showing conclusively that properly constructed fortifications are a sure reliance to the most formidable fleets. The report uranist the most formidable fleets. against the most formidate needs. The report ur-ges the importance of completing the fortifications in progress, and of making liberal appropriations for new ones. Time is necessary to make them efficient, and it ought to be done while the country is in a state of peace, because it cannot be done hastily ex-

cept at increased expense, and then not reliably.

The Secretary asks a law for liberal appropriations for armaments for new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of supplies of ammuniion. At the present rate of appropriations by Congress, it would require forty years to supply each mounted piece at the forts with a hundred rounds of ammunition; but, as many needed fortifications will, doubtless, be built within that period, at its end our armament, probably, would not be more complete

than now.

It requires no argument to show that fortifications

without guns are worse than useless.

The report recommends the substitution of wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages; asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency ation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions covering channels, guns of large calibre, to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

In order to simplify our field artillery and increase the range and power of that arm, preparations are in progress for a trial by the light artillery companies of four batteries of light 12-pounders, to be substituted for the present 6-pound batteries.

The Secretary renews his recommendation for the establishment of a national foundery for casting guns.

The operations of the national armories have been The operations of the national armories have been restricted to the completion of new models for small arms, and the alteration of old models to the long-range rifled arms, and to the preparations requisite for the exclusive manufacture of the adopted new model, which is a rifled arm, such as is commonly called the Minie rifle, with an improvement of the lock after Maynard's plan. The alteration of the common flint-lock to the self-priming has been effected to a limited extent. The report recommends the alteration to this model of all the old arms of the United States, including those distributed to the States. There are, altogether, upwards of half a million, and the alteration recommended is absolutely necessary, to prepare the conntry to meet any sudden emergency. It also recommends a law providing for a better system of accountability for arms furnished by the General Government to the States.

the scenes of operation in Russia, and many military establishments in England, France, Prussia, and Austria. In Russia they were received with the most courteous liberality, and every facility extended. They did not obtain access to places actually besieged, but they were permitted to examine the extensive and interesting fortifications of Cronstadt, before which the allied flect was then lying. At St. Petersburg and Moscow they visited the camp, barracks, military schools, hospitals, and arsenals. At Warsaw they had an opportunity of seeing fortifications constructed on the modern system of the Russian engineers, who have acquired celebrity in the skill and energy displayed in the protracted defense of Sebastopol. the scenes of operation in Russia, and many military

of Sebastopol.

The English government, trusting to the honor of the officers, freely permitted the Commission to visit their camp in the Crimea; but the French refused it, except on conditions which would have defeated the except on conditions which would have defeated the very object of the Commission. The fortifications of Sebastopol, as left after the late assault, were examined. The manner of taking care of the sick and wounded also came under their observation. The report of the Commission will be furnished probably before the close of the session of Congress.

The usual notice is taken of the Academy, and suppress suggestions made for its graves efficiency.

numerous suggestions made for its greater efficiency. For details reference is made to the report of the Board of Visitors. The military roads in the several Territories have been prosecuted with vigor, and several of them completed. The subject of a Pacific railroad is elaborated, and

reference made to sundry surveys and explorations. The railroad from San Jose to San Francisco is esti-Francisco.

Francisco.

The great number of resignations in the army shows the necessity for an increase of pay. It evidences a policy injurious to professional pride, while the hard service and frontier stations of the officers require of them sacrifices which no other officers of the government are called upon to make. The expense of living has been greatly augmented, and the pay is about the same as it was fifty years ago. It is bad economy, the report continues, to drive the active and intelligent from the service which they adorn.

adorn,
The legislation which has created special corps or departments, composed of officers, whose duties do not involve the command of troops, has given rise to much trouble and confusion. Brevet rank is con-

The existing abuse in the discharge from the army of persons who, having been represented to the re-cruiting officer as being of mature age, had, after enlistment and transportation to distant posts, brought forward sufficient evidence to require their discharge, is strongly condemned and a remedy sug-

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| Counties. | lmore | Counties. | more |
|----------------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Aimanee | 452 | Leuoir434 | 264 |
| Alexander31 | | Lincoln514 | 334 |
| Anson | | Madison | 182 |
| Ashe53 | | Martiu725 | 311 |
| Burke37 | 311 | McDowell380 | 274 |
| Buncombe | | Moore440 | 488 |
| Bladen 46 | 3 367 | Montgomery108 | 540 |
| Bertie45 | | Macon247 | 308 |
| Beaufort52 | | Mecklenburg1031 | 578 |
| Brunswick36 | | Nash1068 | 61 |
| Caharras | | | 577 |
| Catawha | 3 168 | Northampton 621 | 4131 |
| Craven | | | 140 |
| Cumberland 125 | | | 747 |
| Chowan | 5 212 | Pasquotank299 | 581 |
| Columbus52 | | Perquimans254 | 34 |
| Camden 8 | | Pitt730 | 570 |
| Carteret | | Person543 | 279 |
| Cherokee | | Polk156 | 124 |
| Caswell91 | | | bhit |
| Chatham | 1 787 | Rockingham1001 | 359 |
| Caldwell 36 | | | 863 |
| Carrituck53 | | Rutherford576 | 111 |
| Cleaveland79 | | | IU28 |
| Davidson | 4 964 | Richmond 176 | 500 |
| Davie | 9 477 | | 358 |
| Duplin117 | 3 117 | Surry | 365 |
| Edgecomb158 | 1 151 | | 33 |
| Forsythe 104 | | | 73 |
| Franklin79 | 3 255 | Tyrrell 92 | 27 |
| Gastou59 | 7 53 | | 234 |
| Granville106 | 0 756 | Wake1473 | 789 |
| Guilford41 | 3 1515 | | 71 |
| Greenc | 5 215 | Washington236 | 36 |
| Gates38 | 8 305 | | 36 |
| Haywood | 3 191 | | 20 |
| Halifax68 | | | |
| 11ertford30 | 1 375 | | |
| liyde24 | 8 398 | Yancy | 20 |
| Henderson43 | 4 406 | | |
| 1redell30 | | | |
| Jackson40 | | 36,886 | 3 |
| Jones21 | | | |
| Johnston95 | 8 619 | Buchanan's maj.11,360 | |

SUSPENSION OF JACOB LITTLE & CO.-Wall street Suspension of Jacob Little & Co.—Wall street was yesterday thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jacob Little, the great hear of the stock board in this city, and that also of Henshaw & Son, of Boston, in the aggregate for the sum of at least ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Little announced personally at the board in the morning his inability to meet his engagements, but offered to complete all his outstanding contracts by paying up his difference at the day's quotations. It is understood that his creditors will, almost without exception, come into the proposed arrangement.

out exception, come into the proposed arrangement. The outstanding contracts are to enormous amounts. It seems that Mr. Little was largely short in stocks,

chiefly in Western railroad shares, probably including a considerable amount of Erie. There were many rumors regarding the amount he had sold, anny rumors regarding the amount he had sold, some of which were no doubt exaggerated. The probability is that the number of shares which he had sold, short or on time, amounted to about 100,000 or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle his contracts at the prices of stocks yesterday, but announced that should this proposition be declined, and stocks should continue to advance, that he would be unable to fulfill his engagements. We learn that some of his largest creditors acceded to his proposition, while others had not decided how they would act, as they, no doubt, wished for time to consult their constituents. It is likely all will come into the measure when it is considered that Mr. Little has always shown great liberality toward others over whom he had gained a similar advantage, and was generally willing to accept any differences they were able to pay.

able to pay.

The intelligence from England hy the steamer of the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the rise in Consols has had its effect on American operarise in Consols has had its effect on American opera-tors, and raised the price of stocks at a jump. In this state of thiugs, Mr. Little doutless foreseeing his utter inability to go on came to stand a still at once. The consequence of this will be more distinct-ly seen in a day or two, and involvements of other parties, who based their own operations on the con-tracts of Mr. Little, must also be extensive and heavy. At the second board, stocks went up to Thursday's prices, and there are many reasons why such a such a result would be struggled for by those who are to deliver at the present rates. When the such a such a result would be struggled for by those who are to deliver at the present rates. When the hypothecated stocks are, however, resorted to by the lenders of money in the street—who hold them as security—we shall probably then see a considerable decline. The great bear disappearing for a time as a purchaser, the supply will exceed the demand. In 1853 Mr. Little found himself in very much

In 1853 Mr. Little found himself in very much the same predicament, and settled his differences by his notes having six, twelve, and eighteen months to run. These were taken up before muturity, and probably the same measures will be resorted to on this occasion. His losses are estimated at about one million of dollars, but his friends appear confident he will be able to respond, whatever the sum may be. All these time bargains, as our readers are doubtless aware, are strictly illegal. Their security is that only of the contracting parties. It is understood that Mr. Little continued his ordinary operations yesterday, notwithstanding his suspension, and probably in a fortnight's time the whole affair will blow over. Nothing but the final conflagration will put an end to Wall street speculations and Wall street swindles. An ordinary earthquake would not trouble the operators at all. The failure in this city was that of a bear—that in Boston of a hull.

N. Y. Herald, Saturday. States.

The hreech-loading arms have not been tested, the inventors failing to supply specimens for experiment. The subject of ordnance is treated at length.

The arsenals of Watervliet, N. Y., and Fayetteville, N. C., are recommended to be used for arsenals of construction, for which an extension of the buildings is required.

The officers of the Crimean Commission visited

By the Rev. Thos. Bottomley, Dec. 2, Mr. Alburt L. Wilson, of Ohlo, to Mis Angella Prinkell. of this city.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY-Pro Bono Publirife Great Ressian Research 100 Public Co.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

co.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of 'accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

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Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprie-

the wrapper.

the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

apr2 j&bdeod&weow1y

Dog Lost.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., a Liver-colored Speckled POINTER SLUT, had on a chain collar, with my name engraved thereon. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery to me.

n5 ji&bi* Second street, bet, Chestnut and Broadway.

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CARPETS, Including Royal Witton, Velvet, Brussels, Ply, and all other grades,

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NOTWITHSTANDING the unprecedented demand made upon us from the first aunonneement offering our entire stock of GOODS at cost, we have still a very large and general assortment of the above enumerated Goods on hand, and, as our Mr. Bent retires from business on the 1st of January, we shall until that date continue our sale of Goods at cost, with a deduction from the cost price of very many Goods out of season. Our stock of Goods was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now being at first cost affords an opportunity to purchasers of fine Dry Goods, Carpetings, &c., seldom met with.

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A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. luquire at this office.

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Faucy Dress Goods
at less than cost, in order to reduce their stock prior to Jannary 1st, when the senior member of the concern withdraws from it; therefore purchasers can find Goods at certainly great bargains, for this house never makes an assurance but what it abides by.

Flannels in every variety;
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Oriental Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria. By J. W. De Forest. Price 80 cents.

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Tand Children's Fancy Furs is to be found at the establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND GENT'S FELT HATS—Something new, beautiful, and cheap, just received and for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO'S, 45 Main st.

MOLESKIN CAPS AND BLACK BEAVER HATS, of the Louisville fall style, of very superior make and extra fine quality, ready for our sales this morning, di) ich PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 485 Main st.

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PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

All Main errors.

GREAT ATTRACTION .- The dry goods house of Miller & Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has been thronged daily for the last week with ladies; all availing themselves of the opportunity now offered by this house of buying dry goods at "prime Eastern cost." We would advise our friends and all those in search of great bargains and good goods to give them an early call.

They have a large and attractive stock of try description of fancy and staple dry goods.

Their stock of cloaks, in point of variety and elegance, is unsurpassed by that of any other house in the West, which they are offering at cost and less. In order to secure the latest and best goods, call d4 i&b

CONCERT.—Herr von Killuitz, a Hungarian exile proposes to give a concert at the Mozart Hall to-morrow evening. He will be assisted by some of our best musical artistes. He will introduce a new instrument, invented by himself, and called the "Symphonia Concertina," which is said by those who have heard it to exceed any other instrument in the sweetness of its tone.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are still for sale at 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. They are too well known as a cheap, pleasant, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, &c., to require further

THE MUSICAL SOIREE .- Mrs. Deming sang last night before a large and appreciative audience at the Louisville Hotel. There was but one opinion among those who were present, and that was a sense of delight at the really splendid musical treat which had been enjoyed. Mrs. Deming has a flexible sweet toned voice of unusual power. The ran her voice is as great as that of any vocalist we have heard. The lower tones are full, rich and melodions, the higher ones perfectly rounded, clear and faultless. When singing, the sounds seom to murmur and linger, as if loth to leave her lips, and anon leaped wildly and passionately, like an imprisoned bird rejoicing in its new found liberty. Her execution of Casta Dica and the Tacea La Notte was beantiful and brilliant; many of her hearers who were excellent musical critits awarded her the palm of excellence. In ballad singing she is pre-eminent. She sings as if she felt every emotion described in the songs. The pretty Scotch and Irish ballads, which appeal to the hearts of the hearers, were sung with emotion and spirit that charmed every ear. All who were present were abundantly satisfied and completely charmed with this exhibition of rare musical powers and correct taste. Mrs. Deming has proved her right to be ranked among the best musical artistes of the age.

FIREMEN'S FAIR .- Again last night Odd Fellows' Hall was pretty well filled with beautiful women and brave men. The fair increases in attraction nightly, and those who visit it once will derive so much pleasure that they will not stay away as long as it coutinues. Let every lady and gentleman remember that the fair is for the benefit of distressed widows and orphans of deceased firemen. There are none who have stronger claims on our citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADIES' FAIR, At Odd Fellows' Hall

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1856. A FAIR will be given by the Trustees of the Fire Department of the City of Louisville for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled Firemen, their widows and

orphans.

The Board of Trustees ask the citizens to contribute to this praisworthy enterprise by donating either money or such articles as can be sold at the Fair. All contributions sent to the undersigned or to the Itali on Tuesday, December 2d, will be thankfully received.

121 b&jtf

SIM. WATKINS, Pres't.

COME TO A JAEGER & CO'S CHINA STORE And look for Christmas and New Year's

PRESENTS. This day the subscribers have received, per ships Germania and Washington, direct from France, a new and beautiful assortment of the following goods, viz: Dinner, Teu, and Breakfast Sets, decorated, gilt, and white; Toilets, Motto Cups and Saucers, Vases, Powder Boxes, Colognes, Candlesticks, Cigar Stands, Jewel Cases, Toy Tea Sets, Mugs, Pickles, Bowla, Compoters, &c. These, together with a great variety of other articles, we are offering extremely low. Please call before making purchases elsewhere at A. JAEGER & CO. S. Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

Iron-Stone China and Common Earthen

Ware.

Just received, per subs Classical Bird and Fanny Posdick, from the Staffordshire potteries, 60 crates in Pearl Iron-Stone and Common Ware, viz: White Iron-Stone Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, White Iron-Stone Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Butters, Pickles, Turcens and covered Dishes, covered Pitchers, Toy Tea Sets, Foot Bath, and Jars, Salads, Bakers, Compotiers, &c. Country Merchants and hotel housekeepers would do well to give us a call before making their selection elsewhere.

A JAEGER & CO.

44 h Nos, 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart 131.

Bargains in Second Hand Pianos. I HAVE on hand ten excellent second-hand Pianos for sale cheap hy D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

First Premium Piano Fortes, First Premium Piano Fortes,
Manufactured by Steinway & Sens.

I HAVE obtained the agency for the sale of these superb instruments in the Sonth and West, and shall hereafter have a full supply at my Warerooma, and am prepared to sell them at the manufacturer's prices. Mesers, Steinway & Sons have taken the first premiums for their instruments in all the exhibitions in which they have placed them, and are acknowledged by all judges who have seen them to be superior to any Planos manufactured in the United States.

Imp'tr and Dealer in Musical Goods and Piano Fortes, dec 3 jeb 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

Cheapest in the Market.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO. are still receiving large varieties of DRY GOODS and CARPETS by Express and Railroad nearly every day, which places our assortment of Goods hy far beyond comparison ahead of any other in this city. We do not adopt the humbug of advertising our entire stock at cost, but pledge ourselves to the community os sell them better bargains the year round than they can find elsewhere in the city. We invite all to call and see for themselves.

find enterwise.
themselves.
50 pieces Tapestry Brusselis Carpets;
20 do Ingrains, at low figures:
New patterns of Church Carpets, that cannot be found at
any other house:

any other house;
Fancy Silks, in all varieties;
Black brocade and plain Silks;
50 patterns of figured all wool De Laines at 50 cents a yard,
worth 81 a yard;
New style of quilted Whalebone Skirts;
500 pairs of Bed Blankets;
Black Giupure Laces, new patterns;
With 1,000 pieces American Prints, at 10 cents a yard.
DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
dI d&wj&b 107 Fourth sk, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Chateaubriand's Great Work

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, or the Spirit and Beauty of the Christian Religion, by Viscount De Chacaubriand, author of "Travels in Greece and Palestine," "The Martyrs," "Atala," dec.; a new and complete translation from the French, with a Preface, Biographical Notice of the Author, and Critical and Explanatory notes; by Chas. J. White, D. D. Price 23 50.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, no. 521 Main street,

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S HAT NO CAPS of the latest styles constantly on hand for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & COR.

ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY AND plain Furs just received by express. In the assortment will be found some extra fine and large shade Capes of Stone Martin, Pitch, black Lynz, and French fishes, all of which we are offering at history prices.

TRATHER, BULTH, & CO., 48 Mainet. ing at Electric prices, PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 45 Ma

An ibetin per web 2 hope conjum

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose.

&c., &c., &c., Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky

THE above articles, and many others not commercated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials and in point of northmanship, elegance, and durability of rinish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful fluish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to case purchasers, junes didbdwy&beowtf

03 i&b

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR all diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Urinary, and Sexual Organs.
JOY TO THE WORLD!
It cures all Diseases of the BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
DROPSY,
OBSTRUCTIONS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
CHRONIC GONORRHEA.
STRICTURES,
GLEET,
GLEET, And all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS.

And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERES.
And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder,
Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,
Glving bealth and vigor to the frame
AND BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHIEK.
DEBILITY, brought on by abuse, a most terrible discase,
which has brought thousands of the human family to matimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents
Digisting in the but dhe glorious ambition of many a
gastle youth, can be cured by the use of this
INFALLLIBLE REMEDY.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTEURS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

Bewale Youth, can be cured by the use of this

IN FALLLIBLE REMEDY.

BEWALE OF QUACK NOSTERMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S INGILLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the

RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

With the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and, whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and nequivocal satisfaction and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal clitics in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that Helmbold's the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afficted.

The mass of voluntary testimory in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well-known to

See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works on Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in late taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without bindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most sceptical will accompany each bottle.

Practical and Aualytical Chemist, No. 52 South Teuth street, below Chestuut, (Assembly Buildings) Philadelphia.

To be had of RAYMOND & PATTEN and BELL, TAL-BOT, & CO., and of Druggists and Bealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

AT COST AND LESS. ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 36 Fourth street,
WE are now offering our cutire stock of STAPLE and
FANCY DRY GOODS at cost and less than cost for
cash, prior to the 1st of January, owing to anticipated change
in the concern.

neern: Servants' Goods of all kinds; Domestic Cottons and Plaids; Super printed and plain be Laines; Striped and Moire Antique Silks; Merinoes and all Wool Plaids. CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
Of every varity and at bargains.

Are now offered in bargains. A WORD.

We are determined to sell goods as we advertise, and eleracan rely upon it.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.

New Books. New Books.

N. Kane's Arctic Expedition. Price \$5.
Paul Fauc, or Part of Life Else Untold, by
N. P. Willis. Price \$1.
Three Per Cent. a Month, or Perils of Fast, by C. Burdett. Price \$1.
Necklace and What Came of It, by T. B. Aldrich.

Price 75c.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters, by A. D. Lamartine.

Price 80c.
Helen Lincoln, a Tale, by Carrie Caprom. Price 75c.
Helen Lincoln, a Tale, by Carrie Caprom. Price \$1 25.
Piazza Tales, by Herman Melville. Price \$1.
Saratoga, a Tale of 1978. Price \$1 25.
Evelyn Marston, a Novel. Price 50c.
Daily Journal and Diarty for 1257.
Received and for sale by
WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING,
nov29]&bd&w
No. 521 Main street.

PUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by Rev. Jas. Balmos translated by H. F. Brownson, 2 vols. Price \$3 50. SPALDING'S MISCELLANEA. A few copies left. Price \$2 25.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

More New Books.

N. P. Willis. Price \$1.25.
Pruc and I, by Grorge William Cartis. Price \$1.
The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Meara. Price \$1.
The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Meara. Price \$1.
The Poetry of the East, by W. R. Alger. Price \$1.
Oliver Cronswell, or England's Great Protector, by Henry William Rerbert. Price \$1.
Morgan Horse, a Fremium Essay on American Breed of Horses; timts for Breeding, Breaking, and general use and management of Horses, by D. C. Linsley. Price \$1.
Never Too Late To Mend, a Matter-of-Pact Romance, by Charles Reade. 2 vols. Price \$1.5.
Pilgrinage to El Medinah and Mecca, by Richard F. Burn. Price \$1.5.

ton. Price \$1 50.

The Family Companion, or a Book of Sermons on Various Subjects. Price \$1.

Just received and tor sale by n29 152.

Mourning Goods at Cost.

BENT & DUVALL,
Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have still on hand a large stock of—
Black Bombazines;
Black French Merinoes;
Black English Crapes;
Black Mourning Silks, &c.;
Which we are selling at cost: Those in want of these goods will please give us a call.

n®s j&b

BENT & DUVALL. LOCKS, HIUGES, SCREWS, SHUTTER AND SASH Fasts, Nalls of all slzes, Bolts, Pullies, Skiding-door Trimmings, Wardrobe Hooks, &c., for sale by JAS, B. SLAUGHTER.

MARIETTA GRINDSTONES, (from one to four feet), also boxed Grindstones (various sizes), Grindstone Cranks and Rollers, Cutting Boxes, Shovels, Spades, Dung and Hay Forks, Wheelbarrows, &c., for sale by 127 j&b

Hardware Notice. JAMES B. SLAUGHTER, No. 501 Main street, between Third and Fourth, two doors below the Bank of Louisville, has now on hand one of the most complete and best serials, &cc., to be found in this city, to which he would respectfully call the attention of the public, and requests all wishing articles in his line to call ond examine his stock before purchasing clsewhere.

KNIVES AND FORKS, ODD FORKS, CANDLE-sticks, Waiters, Spittoons, Sbovels, Tongs, Pokers, Sbovels and Tongs Stands, Cinder Shovels, Coal-lided, Coffee-Mills, Tea, Table, and Basting Spoons, Bells, Wood Saws, &c., for sale by

1 JAS, B. SLAUGHTER

AXES, SAWS, MALLETS, LEVELS, SQUARES, Chicola, Gouges, Adzes, Compasses, Plyers, Braces and Bits, Callipers, Drawing-Knives, &c., for sale by JAS. B. SLAUGHTER. Furs! Furs!

THE ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our large stock of Furs. We are offering them at low prices, and now is the best time to select, as the assortment large and complete. n26 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main et.

DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AND CAPS-Moleskin, Cassimere, Soft Fur, Cloth, and Plush Caps are to be had in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 46h Moin street.

CHILD OREN'S FURS—A great variety of white, gray
as Mark colors to be had at
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. New Books at Crump & Welsh's,

No. 34 Fourth street.

PAUL FANE, or Paris of a Life Else Uniold, by N. P.
Willia Fries 31 2.
Free and I. by Curtin Fries 31.
The Westing Guest, by T. S. Arthur. Price 75c.
Our Homes, by T. R. Arthur. Price 75c.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot. Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants As well as my city patrons will find my prese WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made iarge additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interect to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main.

COAL! COAL! THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the cornor of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and puntuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Yongblogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per pushel, used by some of the first families; uone better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

j22 J&b E. F. LEEZER.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPES' Some months ago the different humbing usines gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained bow easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass lin Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not bermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third,
over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

COAL! COAL! COAL! THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he bas just opened a COAL YARD

Inity informs them that one bas jast opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

***Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Ployd streets.

[d13 j&h] JOS. ROBB. C.S. MALTBY'S

WHOLESALE OYSTER REPOSITORY, RECEIVING DAILY PER ADAMS'S EXPRESS FRESH OVSTERS, In Cans and Kegs, from all the most celebrated fishing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby. No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watebes, Clocks, and fine Jeweiry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Rentricky.

53 Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jeweiry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jeweiry repaired in a very superior manner. JOHN H. HOWE,

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN. HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR of all kinds of Wood and Marhle. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment. TW No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth Louisville, Ky. f28 b&jly

French Embroideries---Real Laces. THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegan

French Embroidered Collars; do do Setts;
do do Bands, &c., &c.
Real Lace Collars;
do do Berthes;
Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroldered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flancel, by CHAS. F. RAUCHPUSS.

octil j&bif 99½ Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE under-signed, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above pop-niar establishment, we solicit a share of that patrona so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduc the business in its original liberal style and elegance, und the firm of octi john JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the lat inst., by which my store-bouse and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek any triends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in lustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side.

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously betsowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

817 j&b SAM'L P. SECOR.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE, No. 87 Fourth street.

HAVING taken this well known establishment, I bope to merit the patronace of its former friends and customers. My aud Toilet articles has been well selected, and made or the pest materials. t materials. have also on hand the largest and best selection tracts, Lubin's, Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brush Attracts, Lubin's, Cologue, Co., Jombs, &c.

Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attended personally by myself.

mar29 dtf old b J. R. ESTERLE.

HOOE & LUCKETT, IMPORTERS OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, AND DEALERS IN GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FUR-

NISHING GOODS, GIRANDOLES, AND FANCY GOODS.

The subscribers have received, per ships
Kate Dyer and R. B. Sumper, direct from
Liverpool, their fall susplies and are enalied to offer to country merchants and others a full, complete, and handsome assertment of goods in
their line at prices and upon terms which will be found as
desirable as can be met with anywhere.
French China Tea Ste, gilded and white;
Cupe and Saucers, gilt and pisin white;
Vases, Candlesticks, Murs, Pitchers, dcc.;
Plates and Dishes, gold-band and white, separately from
sets;

white Granite Dinner and Tea sets, Toilet Sets, Pitchers

dec.;
lasina and Ewers, Bowla, Muggs, Plates, Dishes, covered
Dishes, dec., separate;
Liverpool and Frinted Ware of every description;
Lommon White Ware of every description;
liue edged, colored, and enameled, do;
lockingham or Brown and Yellow Ware, do;
lich cut preserved and plain Glassware;
Watter's Cutlery;
liritanula and Block Tin Coffee and Tea Pots;
These with a great variety of other articles too numerous
o mention, we are offering extremely low. Customer
would do well to give us a call before making their pur
bases elsewhere.

nascs elsewhere.

HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market st.,

between Third and Fourth CK GLOVES AND MITS—10 does each very heavy back Gloves and Mits for sale by TAMES LOW & CO., 416 Main & B # 8-9. 5

P T T Bross and No.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER. Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock. 29.95. : 30.01.

TOn the train on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, to which an accident occurred on Monday night, at Alliance, was Mr. Charles Miller, of this city. We are glad to learn that he escaped without

SEHON CHAPEL.—This church, after having been closed sorue six or seven weeks for repairs, will be reopened for divine service next Sunday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The improvements in the edifice have been made on an extensive scale rendering it one of the most comfortable, if not one of the handsomest, churches in the city. In consequence of the action of the late Louisville Conference of the Methodist Espiscopal Church, South, in failing to supply this church with a pastor, the members and pew-holders withdrew from their connectional unity with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are now a Methodist Church in a congregational form. Their former talented and worthy pastor, Rev. G. W. Smiley, has accepted a call from this church under the new arrangement, and entered upon his dutles as pastor. Mr. Smiley ranks deservedly high as a theologian and is distinguished for eloquence and pulpit oratory. We have no doubt that this church, under his pastoral charge, will prosper and be the instrument of much good.

A large and delighted audience were entertained last evening by the most novel and interesting performance that we have ever witnessed. Miss Stanley possesses a great versatility of talent, and whilst the greater portion of the Lyric drew forth shouts of laughter, there are some portions of the most pathethic character. The novelty that Miss Stanley has introduced is not only well written, but indeed some parts of it are entitled to the highest meed of praise.

Her reading is almost faultless, and her change of constume is marvelous. Indeed some of the audience were inclined to think there must be twin sisters on the stage, as her changes of costume were made very often in fifteen seconds. We were perfectly enchanted with Miss Stanley's singing, and more particularly with a Spanish and a High Dutch song, the latter of which would provoke mirth from a Quaker. Her voice is remarkably clear and silvery in the higher notes, and her musical attainments place her in the very highest rank of artistes. She is quite graceful and prepossessing in appearance; perfeetly au fait in her role, and we advise all our readers to go and see for themselves if we have not stated truly that her performance is the gem of the

The Memphis and Charleston railroad is now open to Corinth, a distance of ninety-five miles from Memphis. The eastern section is open westwardly to Buzzard Roost, leaving a gap of staging of only forty miles. This is rapidly closing up, and we may look for the completion of the road by March or April.

DEWITT & MILES,

FIRST PREMIUM Saddle, Harness, & Trunk Manufacturers, No. 551 Main st., between Second and Third.
Wishing to reduce our large stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
HORSE CLOTHING, &c., before
the close of the year, purchasers will
and it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, as we are
selling a good article at very low prices. Remember
DEWITT & MILES.

\$20,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT

Clothing and Furnishing Goods CHILDREN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING Now offered at GREAT SACRIFICES. Twenty to Thirty per cent. can be Saved

If you want elegant Clothing, by calling at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S

Celebrated Clothing Establishment,

126 496, corner Fourth and Main sts.

S COTCH WHISKY—A superior article (in bond) for sale hy the puncheon or demijobn hy
HEFRY WIRGMAN,
n27 366 Main st. between Seventh and Eighth.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-40 sacks fresb Pennsylvania Buckwheat just received and for eale by n27 JNC. F. HOWARD & CO.

LICORICE—J. C. & Co., Ynurria, E. II., and various other brands in store and for sale by.

11ENRY WIRGMAN, 366 Main st. Great Inducements

A RE now offered to those in want of Ready-Made Clothing, by GEORGE BLANCHARD, opposite the Gait House, sign of the Golden Hand.
You will there find an entire new stock of Clothing, and I feel warranted in saying that my garments are made as fashionable as any other establishment in the city and at prices equally as low as those selling at cost.

Also, a large lot of Gutta Percha Goods on hand. All goods warranted strong and sound and a good fit guaranteed or the money refundes.

NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE-I50 boxes received per mailboat and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CRANBERRIES-25 bbls Cranberries just received and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. CORN STARCH-5 cases Corn Starch just received and

W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. PINE-APPLE CHEESE—20 boxes Pine-Apple Cheese received and for sale by n28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MATCHES-300 gross Matches received per mailboat and for sale by w. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. SUGAR-36 hhds strictly prime New Orleans Sugar re-ceived per City of Cairo and for sale by n28 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Wall st.

L ADIES' CABAS AT COST;
Do Silk Shirts and Drawers at cost;
Do Merino do do do;
Do Union do do do, attached;
Perfumery, Soar, Oil, and Hair Wash at cost at
MANSFIELD'S.

POCKET CUTLERY—A variety of Knives at cost at MANSFIELD'S.

MACKEREL AND CODFISH—A supply of No. 1 Mack-erel and Codfish just received and for sale by HIBBETT & SON, n29 499 Marketst., bet. Second and Third.

SUNDRIES — Raisins, Currants, Citron, Cranberries, Pickies, Catchups, Sauses, &c., in store and for sale by h1BBETT &c SON.

REFINED SUGARS—500 bbls assorted numbers Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, and Refined White received per steamer Rochester and for sale by II. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., n29 Agents for Belchers' St. Louis Sugar Refining Co.

CHEESE—481 bxs W. R. Cheese received per steamboat Superior and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., n29 Main st., between Third and Fourth, SUSPENDERS—Silk and Cotton at cost at MANSFIELD'S.

SUNDRIES.—
100 bbls old Rye Whisky;
150 do old Bourbon Whisky;
500 do rectified do;
20 do old Apple Brandy;
3 puncheons New England Rum;
5 casks Holland Gln;
2 ½ pipes Pinet, Castillon, & Co. Brandy;
2 ½ do Otard, Pupuy, & Co. do;
2 ½ do Otard, Pupuy, & Co. do;
2 ½ do Alexandre Seignette do;
50 bankets Piper Heidsick Champagne;
90 do different brands do;
50 do Medal brand do;
50 do different brands do;
50 do Haylander

. 1 2 1 04 52 8

BY TEEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.



NEW YORK, Dec. 9. The steamship Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The Asia arrived out on the evening of the 22d. Her news had no effect on the cotton market, which was dull and unchanged, excepting a turn in favor of buyers. The sales for the three days were 15,000 bales, of which none were on speculation, and 500 for export. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork dull. Money easier. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 9416

easier. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 94\(\frac{1}{4} \).

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 25th.—The closing quotations to-day are—fair Orleans 7\(\frac{1}{2} \), middling 61\(\frac{1}{2} \).

**Breadstuffs—The various Liverpool circulars quote the market for breadstuffs as dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote red wheat at 8s@9s, and white at 9s 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) (all 10s 34s 635s 6d. Mixed corn 33s@33s 6d; white 34s@35s; yellow 33s 6d@33s 9d.

**Provisions—Pork and beef dull; bacon steady; market bare.

market bare.

London, Nov. 25th.—The money market is easier with an increase in bullion; consols for money steady at 94\%394\%; for account 94a94\%. A large business is doing by the Bank of Fance and in the continental money markets, but prices are unchanged.

The Atlantic was delayed on her passage by head winds. On the 5th inst., off Cape Race, she passed

a large teeberg.

England.—The English Government has given official notice of its intention to finnish ships for the purpose of taking additional soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph and also for laying the cable during the next summer. The notice also includes a guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital

tee of 4 per cent. on the capital.

The Schlesswig Holstein Duchy's affair is quiet The Schlesswig Holsten.

for the moment.

Naples presents no novelty.

The Neufchatel question is not invested with any

Serious danger.
The Anglo-French alliance, though pregnant with speculation, may be regarded as settled.

German journals are fruitful of rumors. The
Augsburg Gazette publishes a statement from Vi-

enna that Baron Bourquency proposes to settle the Belgrade difficulty by splitting the difference and making the frontier pass north of Belgrade, but south of Lake Yalpuk. This proposal has not been deemed acceptable.

deemed acceptable.

The Gazette Universalle Allemand has a letter from Vicnna of the 14th, stating it has been announced that the Congress of Paris would not meet a second time, and that commissioners of the five great powers would assemble at Constantinople to settle the questions nourised in a set the Parising little. the questions nowipending as to the Principalities.

This is quite wrong. Nothing has been settled on the subject, and the negotiations are still going on.

The extraordinary activity which prevails in the Russian ship-building establishments of the Black Sea has awakened distrust in England, and that power has lately applied to France for the purpose of making a joint representation to Russia on the submaking a joint representation to Russia on the sub-ject, it being notorious that at this moment the Czar has 12 mcn-of-war in the Black Sea.

It is believed the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has not deemed such interpellation opportune at this present time. From Paris there is not any stiring news. The Debats announces that the Marquis Antonini, Nea-

politan Envoy, received his passport on Friday.

The Assemble Nationale, in an article of six columns long and headend "Let us be friends but not
tools of England," replies to the attacks of the Nothing positively is known of the fate of Herat.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. To-Day's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, De. 9.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print 15,000 extra copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Collamer, having the floor, spoke at length in opposition to the position of the President—condenning in strong terms his imputations upon a portion of the citizens of the free States, and regarding the open violation of plighted faith which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the citizens of the conditions of the conditions of the condition of plighted faith which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the citizens of the conditions of the cond repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause of the past and still existing excitement concerning

of the past and still existing excitement concerning slavery as a recognized institution.

Mr. C. reviewed the recent election at considerable length, and replied to the arguments of Messrs.

Mason, Butler, and Bigler.

House:—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's message to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith, of Tounessee, replied to the arguments of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, saying that he saw in the remarks of the latter gentlemen, an effort to unite all the elements of opposition to Democracy in the next Presidential election; but he believed the scheme would fail.

He proceeded to argue that the repeal of the canvass, as had been so freely asserted by gentlemen

on the other side. PITTSEURG, Dec. 8. The train which left Pittsburg at 3 P. M., yesterday, arrived at Alliance behind time. The passengers had just got through supper and the train had barely started and got across the track at the when the Cleveland train came dashing along. Before its headway could be stopped, the collision occurred. Sourbeck's rotunda, into which the cars went, presents the appearance of a total

Pittsburg train has absconded. SAVANNAH, Dec. 8. Large numbers of delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention have already arrived. Virginia sends the largest number. The best feeling prevails among the delegates.

It is said that the Engineer of the Cleveland and

Boston, Dec. 8. A. H. Rice was to-day re-elected Mayor by about 6,400 majority.
Stephen Mansar, American republican, has been elected Mayor of Lowell.
A republican was elected Mayor of Worcester to-

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9. The St. Rolix chemical works, near Darlington, Beaver co., were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Owned by Cherry, McArthur, & Co. Cause unknown. Loss \$15,000. Insured.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8. New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received, containing dates from Vera Cruz to the 16th ult. They state that the siege of Puebla still continues without definite results. The communication between the Capital and the interior is almost entirely suspended. Advices have been received from Galveston to the Sthult. The news contained in the papers is not of 25th ult. The news contained in the papers is not of

much importance.

Buchanan's majority in 71 counties in Texas is 11,000, and in the entire State will not be less than A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Poters burg, Va., on Saturday.

Bagby, who figured recently in a bloodless duel with Irving, has challenged Hornsby for his strictures in the Richmond Enquirer on the former's article. The Virginia editor in Harper came hither to fight, but mutual friends having settled the difficulty in his absence without pistols, he last evening returned to Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8. The old car house of the Boston and Provide Railroad was burned this morning, with nine cand a large quantity of wood, &c. Loss about \$1

The state of the state of

River 4 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and fall-ng. Weather clear and milder.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, M. River seven feet and at a stand. Weather clear

and cool. CINCINNATI, December 9, M. Flour unchanged—\$5 25@5 40 for superinc. Whisky is steady at 25c. Wheat—red is active at \$1 10. Oats firm at 40c. Hogs dull and lower-sales at \$6 05@6 15. Groceries

New York, December 9, M. Flour market is dnll, with a declining tendency—sales of 9,000 bbls at \$6 20@6 40 for straight State and \$6 20@7 20 for Southern. Wheat firm—sales of 26,000 busb at \$1 75. Corn is buoyant_sales of 20,000 bush. Pork is buoyant. Beef firm. Lard is dull. Whisky has a downward tendency.

Stocks generally lower-Chicago and Rock Island 103, Cumberland 17%, Illinois Central 116% and bonds 93%. Michigan Southern 88, New York Central 80%, Penn. Coal Co. 99, Reading 84, Michigan Central 98%, Cleveland and Toledo 73%, Erie 80%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 57%, Canton 22, Virginia 6's 94%. Sterling exchange firm.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,-The great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGI-CAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consists

Ist. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, TO CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes instancy, and rapidly to require to his reasure constitutes like great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials here, unto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that In all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by indiammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you re-move the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative qualities neutralize the poison that

may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sorea-draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and eject it-hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other culaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUNE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 35 cents per box

All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Sold by all the Druggists throngbout the United BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WARRANTED to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without the least injury to hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critcal, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with WM. A. BACHELOR is on each box of genn-

ine; all others are counterfeit.

The genuine is soid in Louisville by Raymond & Patten. 74 Fourth street, and druggists generally. Bescare of instations. Ask for W. A. Bachelor's and take noneother. ds j&blm

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

PDR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredlents in these Pills are the result of a iong and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menetruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be snre to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit dl. rections, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New

Family Drug Store.

R. L. TALBOT & CO,,

Chemists and Apothecaries, Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, R. L. TALBOT & CO., Corner of Seventh and Walnut sts.

THE LADIES ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE alive every year to the importance of F ir Wrappings, which proves most conclusively that this is a progressive age. There is nothing that does so effectually protect them against the consequences of this changeable climate as Furs, and there is nothing so comfortable, elegant, or durable. They can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. so cheap that it would be economy to purchase Fur instead of Velvet, Cloth, or Silk Cloaks.

We bave still a few sets of Russian Sable, which we will dispose of so low that it would be an object to purchase them in mipsdmmer.

\$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods at Cost for Cash.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth street, are now offering their entire stock of Staple and Fancy iry Good3 at cost for cash, owing to the change in the concern on the list of January next by the removal of a partner to another State; therefore, purchasers will find a

concern on another State; therefore, purchasers was appended assortment of—
splendld assortment of—
Velvet, Moire Antique, and Cloth Cloaks;
Heavy Broche, Stella, and Plaid Shawls;
Servants' goods of fall kinds;
Gent's and Boys' Wear;
Ladies' Dress Goods;
Chintzes and Merino Plaids;
Embroideries of all kinds;
Embroideries of all kinds;
Mourning Goods of every description.
In a word, a full and complete assortment of all kinds of goods, usually found in all well-regulated stocks.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.,
124 j&b.

SUGAR—
150 bbls D. R. Crusbed Sugar;
15 bbls D. R. Powdered do;
15 bbls Clarified do; for sale by
40 bbls Clarified FONDA & MORRIS. A DVANCES—Cash advances made on consignments to our friends in New York and New Orleans by n24 DUMESNIL, BELL, & CO., 568 Main st. COTTON—13 bales just received per steamboat Muscle and for sale by n24 DUMESNIL, BELL, & CO., 558 Main st.

S. S. MARK.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

WE have now in store a full and complete assortment of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, to which we would call
the attention of our friends and customers,

MARK & DOWNS, 471 Main st.

EMONS—25 bxs Malaga for sale by FUNDA & MORRIS. Plays! Plays! LOT of French's American and Standard Drama ju-received by F. MADDEN, No. 101 Third street, near the P. O.

NOTICE

HITE & SMALL, 499 Main street, HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF Carpetings, Curtains, Lineus,

Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS, WHICH they now offer as low as any bouse in the city-professing to sell at cost or otherwise. Call and ex-amine their stock at 499 Main street, near the National Ho-tel. [n24]

RAISINS—
100 boxes new M. R. Raisins;
50 % do do do;
100 % do do do;
Received via railroad and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

WHITE LIME, WHIT

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, WHITE Sand and Plaster of Paris, of the best quality, constantly on hand wholesale and retail by MUNN & BUCHANAN, nov 25 dew Louisville Seed and Agricultural Stores

CODFISH—New Codfish just received and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market as Just Received.

THE O'Briens and O'Flahertys. In 3 vols. \$1 per vol.

Brazil and La Plata, by Stewart. \$1 26.

Justice in the By. Wayn. Price \$1 26.

Massey's Exhibition Reciter and Drawing-Room Enterninments. In musica, 76 centr, paper 25 cents.

Exercise in musica, 76 centr, paper 25 cents.

EVENING BULLETIN.

FARMERS' CLUBS -As the winter season is one of comparative leisure to the farmer, and the long evenings give opportunity for reading, reflection, and social intercourse, we think it a proper time to lay before our agricultural readers some suggestions, which, if they will duly consider and devote a little time to carrying them out, cannot fail to be of service to them and their neighborhood. The suggestions we propose to offer refer to a more thorough organization of the farming interests, and the establishing of some means of mutual benefit by associations. The Erst and most important of which is the little neighborheod societies called "Farmer's Chris." In other States they have been found very pleasant and profitable, and we think they form the groundwork of that efficient organization which is so important to the agricultural interest of the country at large. There is an infinite variety el subjects, which could be profitably discussed in these clubs to great advantage; and, by having regular subjects previously encounced for discussion, many farmers would thus become accustomed to public-speaking who are now afraid of the sound of their own voices if in the presence of over thalf a dozen hearers. Et course all subjects not strictly agricultural should be inadmissible during the meeting of the club. We shall have more to say about farmers organizing, because we are very sure that there may much good result from a system of sorganization, which shall embrace in its ramifications every section of the country. There has been much said in some of the agricultural papers about the claims of agriculture to a separate danartment in the General Government and a voice in the treaty-making power. In speaking of farmer's organizations, we may follow the different societies as connecting links from the farmers' clubs, through county and State societies, up to a grand national agricultural society, but now say that we shall advocate no such project as shall give these organizations the least political bearing. It has always been and will always be the interest of our Government, State and National, to foster and encourage agriculture, and all politicians well know it, and they have never failed to respond promptly to the wants of the farmer when intelligibly made known If State and National aid and protection has not been effect: 'lly extended at any time it has been because farmers or their representatives did not themselves know their true wants, and the way to arrive at such knowledge correctly is hy a system of efficient organization.

There has been some progress made in this direction, but much remains to be done before any good will result to the farmer from such organizations. We have a so-called national agricultural society, but there is no means provided for the cooperation of the different State societies with it, and in effect it is but a local society, endowed with spasmodic locomotion and periodical vitality. We have State societies, but the voices of county secieties are not heard in their councils, and our county and other local societies are not nearly so efficient for public good as they might be or would be if every neighborhood in the county had its "farmers' club," in which occasionally matters pertaining to the county society could be discussed. But we have said enough on this subject for the present. We ask you to read the following article from the Prairie Farmer on "farmers' clubs." After which we wish you to think over these questions:

Don't you think your neighborhood would be benefitted by forming a farmers' club in it? If so, don't you think you are the very men to post the notice for a meeting at the "school-house?" And won't you do it?

Farmers' Clubs .- There is a latent principle in all humanity which seeks development in association. Search where you may in these moderu days, from a Republic down cery store, and you will find this principle actively at work, forming and reforming, and pro-ducing results remarkable in their nature and incalculable in their tendencies and effects. is indeed the lever by which the universal world must be moved and controlled.

Watching, as we are, the progress of every-thing which tends to increase knowledge among men, and enhance the pleasures and enjoyments of rural life, we see in those rudimental associatlons termed Farmers' Clubs, springing into being like the light of morning on the mountain tops, a most happy and promising development of this pervading principle. When these asso-ciations become general, when every township in the land shall boast its "Farmers' Club," then shall we truly understand that farmers really and iully comprehend their duty, interest, and position as men of sound, practical intelligence, on whom depends in so great a degree the general welfare of the world. We shall then that, by the "light that is within they have earnestly undertaken the work of self-improvement and advancement, and hy the uniting of their varied experiences, by the union of their means, enable them to attain to results and acquisitions far beyond their reach

their individual capacity.

The formation of these associations is a very simple affair. Notices should be put up in dif-ferent places in the town, that a meeting will be held on such an evening, at the "Red School-house," or the "White Schoolhouse," as the case may be, to org nize a "Farmers' Club"—
calling upon all farmers, good and true, earnestly, to attend. We have never known a public
proposition of this kind, for mutual improvement, fail to bring out a house full. Once together, let some one nominate a chairman and put the vote. Then let some person in a clear and comprehensive manner state what are purposes and objects contemplated. Let there be a free and general expression on this point, so that there may be a definite understanding by so that there may be a definite understanding by every mind present of what is proposed to be accomplished—for, strange to say, there are almost always some persons who will secretly imagine, when anything of this kind is first introduced, that a covert attempt is being made to "draw the wool over their eyes," get them on the telegraph whres, turn them into swine, or play some ungentlemanty trick with them. Such persons are often very troublesome and a great hindrance; therefore, there should be a plain statement of what has already been achieved by such associations, and what may be reasonably expected of the organization now forming, acc.

sure to attend the meetings, should be eiec'ed President; and men of the same stamp for Vice President and Secretary. A Treasu er will also A "constitution," embracing the usual points, and a few by-laws-which one interested should have prepared beforehand-w li complete the organization of the society. In case the club intend to unite capital for the purchase of stock, implements, &c., some special rules will be necessary to govern expenditures. It can now he decided whether the club will meet at the residences of the members-taking them in alphabetical orderor meet regularly at a given place. It is our opinion that the plan of meeting at members houses will work admirably for once round—after that, better by far meet at the school house, court-house, or other convenient place

As this is the propitious season for farming clubs, we hope our friends will at once bestir themselves in every township within the great Perish of the Frairie Farmer - and see to it that some arrangement is made by which every member is supplied with a copy of some agri-cultural paper. We shall he glad to have recultural paper. societies newly organised and of the progress and zeal of old associations.

Now, friends, let us not remind you of the henefits of these institutions in vain, but let a goodly report come up from you from all parts of the land.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER PATENTED -We are pleased to learn that our enterprising townsmen, Dr. J. A. Meore and Mr. A. H. Patch, of Miller, Wingste, & Co., have secured a ratent on their veluable improvement in the construction of the Harvester. Their manner of constructing the finger bar and securing the lingers is so manifestly superior to any other karvesters as to be evident to any one who will examine the machine. Lightness, efficiency, and durability have been the desideratum, and these gentlemen we think have by their improvement made quite an advance toward those

PREMIUM FSSAW ON THE HORSE .- Our attention has been called to the fact, that, in publishing the essay in our last Weekly, the name of the writer was not given. It was written by P. of. J. S. Seaton, of the Kentucky School of Medicine. We are glad to know, as we do f om many sources, that it is considered a very able document, and has proved very acceptable to our readers.

PLOW THE FIELD AND SPADE THE GARDEN THIS FALL-WHY? - Almost our first editorial article was one in favor of stirring the soil in Automn, both in garden and field. Every subsequent year's experience and observation have strengthened our conviction of utility. Aside from theoretical consideration, we have known great number of actual trials by different individuals, all or nearly all of whom speak decidedly in favor of hreaking up the ground as deeply and thoroughly as may be hefore it is closed by frost. Here is one to the point: A reader of this paper, a farmer in Northern Ohio, who was "set azin" this fall plowing, called upon us in October, 1855, and quite a discussion over this subject, the result of which was a "compromise"—he agreeing to treat one half of a field after our plan, and the other half in the old way.

The soil was somewhat heavy, a clay loam designed for a crop of spring wheat. The third week in November, a double team was put before a large plow, and the ground backfurrowed into narrow lands, only four furrows turned together. The intervening dead furrows were made as deep as the plow could he put in, and left open at the lower side of the field for the escape of the water. Three acres were thus treated and three left untouched un-

On the 17th of May last Mr. L. wrote us that the part plowed last fall was very mellow, and so free from water that he actually har-rowed it down nearly level and sowed it to wheat, before the rest of the field was dry enough to commence plowing.

A letter just received from him says: "I give

ti up. I shall plow all my land for spring crops this fall. The spring wheat on the plowed portion started much earlier, grew better, and yielded almost one-third more. Stir up the farmers to plow all the land they can this fall; you can't do them a better service."

So much for Mr. L's experience in one trial. His is a marked case. The snow continued on the ground quite late last spring, and every day gained by having the ground previously plowed and drained was important. Again, his soil is and drained was important. a heavy one, almost and in some places quite a clay, and therefore most likely to be benefitted by thorough freezing. It is not hest to jump at general conclusions from a single experiment. But we have numerous other examples, enough perhaps to establish a general rule in favor of fril plowing all heavy soils.

Last year we described the practice of a sucgardener of our acquaintance who spades up nearly an acre every autumn. throwing it into very high ridges like the following:

ΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛ

We saw the same garden the past summer and it continued to give evidence of the beneficial effects of such a course. The ridges freeze through, and in thawing crumble down, while the frost penetrates down helow the bottom of furrows, and the whole soil is rendered pulverulent and improved and enriched by the ammonia collected from snows, rains, and the air during win'er.

are several advantages derived from fall plowing, part of which have been hinted at

The teams are generally ln better condition for work in the fall than after passing through

a long winter.

There is generally more time for plowing in fall than in spring, when getting in the spring crops, carting manure, &c., all crowd together. Ground plowed in ridges, with deep open furrows hetween, dries out sooner, and on wet land several days may be gained, which is of-ten enough to turn the sale in favor of a good wheat or oat crop. This was the case with Mr. L., described above

The action of frost is very important in de-

stroying and pulverizing the mineral elements and thus reducing them to that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots. See remarks in last num-ber under "Why clay benefits sandy soils."

Much poisonous matter in the soil is de-stroyed, since the frost and air penetrates a ouble depth where deep open furrows are left.

The organic or vegetable matter, such as roots of plants, are decomposed more rapidly when subjected to freezing and thawing, as is the case when the ridged soil is more thoroughly

exposed to frost.

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds Insects that burrough deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frost.

These considerations are enouge, we think,

chieved by such associations, and what may be to recommend plowing all heavy soils in automatic and active man, who will be already grown. Light, dry, sandy soils do not

so strongly call for such tall treatment, though

we think any soil will be benefitted.

In the case of garden soils, or those submitted to a high degree of cultivation, we recommend in all cases to subject them a thorough ridging and spading before they are frezen much as to preclude the operation, and if it b neglected then, let it be attended to during w if the ground chances to be thawed o' at at any time .- American Agriculturist.

WINTER PEARS SHOULD BE KEPTIN P ARRELS We make the following extracts from an able article on Keeping and Ripening Foruit to the October number of the Magazine of Horricul ture. It is written by the east or, C. M. Hovey, Esq. The experiments fore in themselves interesting, and the conclus ions which Mr. H. draws from them are worth, y of careful consideration:

We do not intend to deny that some skill is necessary in the successful ripening of the pear. But we do eny that the methods usually laid down are 'he only correct ones, and that this truit can be matured only by the routine of practice generally detailed. We mean to assert that the whole process is made unnecessarily troublescine, laborious, and expensive, without achieving any better results than be attained by more simple means. Fruit rooms, for in-stance, are almost indispensable to every extensive cul'ivator; the convenience of space for sioring and for assorting rendering them of the utmost importance, particularly for the summer and autumn varieties. But that all who cultivate the winter pears must necessarily have a fruit room to ripen them, is the great

Nearly all the experiments which have been made in ripening poars have been on a small scale; that is, with a small quantity of fruit, and this divided into many sorts. It has been found that many of the varieties, stored away in ordinary places, have become worthless be-fore the time of their maturity; either shrivelled up or decayed, and hence it has been in-ferred that our knowledge of ripening has been very imperfect. The ignorance has not been so much in the ripening as in the cultivation; and, if the latter had been right, we should have less complaint of the former. A fruit half grown must necessarily shrivel up, unless extra pains are taken to prevent it; but, without inquiring first whether the cultivation was such as it should have been, we have en-deavored to perfect by art what nature never intended we should—that is, to ripen and mature a half-grown fruit.

These views have been forced upon us after long experience in the preservation of a very great number of pears. Anxious to test the qualities of many of the most recent acquisi-tions, it has been our object to preserve them in the best condition To do this, it was important that we should have a fruit-com; we had one constructed, and, though it materially aided us in our efforts, we still found it would not ripen many of our fruits. The conviction seemed about to be forced upon us that it would be almost impossible to mature some of them; and repeated trials did not change our opinion, in the course of time, the trees flourished and produced abundantly, so that, where we formerly had a dozen pears of any particular sort, we now had a barrel, and, of all, many harrels; these could not be stored in an ordinary-sized fruit-room, and we were obliged to secure them as we would apples, in barrels in the cellar. Regretting the necessity of doing this, and fearing we should lose much of our fruit, we from week to week examined the barrels, hut found no shrivelling or decay. On the contrary, the specimens were greener, plumper, and fairer than ever; and we were hat surprised at this, after the very particular directions laid down in books, that all pears should be placed on a shelf on the bottom end, so as not to touch each other, and we began to think that our cellar must be unusually cool to preserve them in such fine order. Winter was well advanced, and yet the pears were firm and sound, with but little change in color, and it was not till Christmas that our Duch esses, Beurre Diels, &c., hegan to change color and show signs of maturity, and during all Jan-uary we had an abundance of Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Lewis, Beurre Langlier, &c , &c.

Last winter an amateur cultivat r placed5mb fore us some superb Glout Morceaus, aboub the first of March. We were surprised at their heauty; they were as yellow as a lemon, and retained all the freshness of juice and exquisite We flavor for which they are so celebrated. quired what was the secret of his success. Risking a laugh at our expense, he claimed he able and skillful as other methods which had heen made a monstrous secret of. Howev-P not wishing to make anything of his art, he stated that he had one tree which produced about half a hushel of pears. Having no good place to preserve them, according to the old system, without making a fruit-room, which he did not wish to do for half a bushel of fruit, he devised the following plan: He took a good clean barrel and put into it one bushel of Russet apples; then added the Glout Morceau pears, and filled up the barrel with more Russet apples, and then rolled it into the cellar with the rest of his fruit. About the middle of February he opened the harrel, and the pears were still gree; thinking it lime for them to mature, he placed them in a warm room, and in the course of ten days they were just in a fit state to be eaten.

This appeared to us a complete illustration of the theory we had thought the true one for the preservation of our winter pears, viz: that there is a natural moisture in the bodies of fruit, which enables them to maintain their freshness to their period of maturity, which no artificial process can retain. A peck of apples kept in a box or upon a shelf in a fruit-room would lose their flavor almost as readily as the pear; this we have proved in our attempt to keep a small quantity of some late sorts. In fact, there is no difference in regard to the mode of keeping the two fruits.

The whole secret, then, of keeping the pear is to preserve them in barrels; if the quantities are small, let them be put together, with the simple separation of a double sheet of clean, which, brown paper. If the selection of sorts which ripen at the same time is judiciously made, they may all be taken out at once, ripened up in a slightly higher temperature, and produced in all their beauty and excellence. Whoever has he sitated about growing the winter pears on account of the difficulty of ripening, may dispel their fears, if they will try the simple method we have detailed to keep them. Genesee Farmer.

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WE have now in store a very large assertment of Bed Blankets of a superb quality in 13 4, 12 4, 11 4, and 16 4, with Blankets for single Beds or Cribs, all of which we sow sell at east eu account of the anticipated change in our firm on the lat of January.

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My obset is very complete, and I will be repose every few days until the helidays.

JAMES 1. JANES I. LEMON, SOS Mainet., between become and Tibel.

ure to state that Mr. Hussey, who has been on a trur to the West exhibiting his steam plow, is

ach gratified at his reception among the fa At the Indiana State Fair, on a trial of the engine, it operated entirely to the satisfaction of those present, drawing six plows. The Executive Committee of that society paid Mr. H. the special compliment of overruling a standing regulation of their society for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of his invention. The rules of the society prohibit the issuing of any premium, except where it has been announced in advance There being no premium offered for the steam plow, of course it was ruled out by all the committees. The Executive Committee, by a special order, awarded it a silver cup worth \$20 and the Society's diploma—a well-deserved compliment to an invention of very high merit.

American Farmer.

PLANTING TREES.—The time is again upon us tor heautifying and making useful the waste places of the earth. Plant trees for shade, plant trees for beauty, plant trees for fruit. Who will not plant a tree? It is not always the most costly included in the most beautiful. Manual one ired that is the most beautiful. Many of our native evergreens and deciduous trees are very heautiful; many of our own seedling trees are as good as the best imported. All it wants, then, is the taste and energy to plant trees, and fruit, flowers, and shade will assuredly come. As soon now as the ground is moist enough to keep the roots alive, transplant trees and shruhs of all kinds. Too much care cannot he taken in removing a tree; save the fibrous roots. should not be removed from a low, moist locality to high and dry soils. Should it be necessaly to do so, a portion of the soil around which the tree grew should be filed in around the roots of the tree in its new location. Trees do much better moved from a poor soil to a rich one than from a rich soil to a poor one; for this reason a nursery for young trees should not be over rich.—Soil of the South.

NATIVE Cows - However it may disagree with the theories of hreeding, there is a great deal of truth in the remarks of "Convervative," on this subject. There are a great many good native cows, and a great many "blooded ones" native cows, and a great many which are inferior milkers. More care and study should be employed to improve both ra-If a farmer has good cows, let him give them good care and pay proper attention to all their wants—if he has poor ones let him get rid of them as soon as possible .- Genesee Farmer

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